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MONDAY, JULY 5, 1920.

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Of recent date United States Senator Lewis Heister Ball, from the same State of peaches and munitions, had a pre-eminent place with Republican dignitaries whose voice weighed heavily in the promulgation of the party platform, and Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, whose White House aspirations were more prominent than promising, shared much of the political spotlight.

Delaware thus had her place in the sun in convention happenings as she has her seats in the Congress of the United States, including a dignity and voting strength in the Senate equal to that of the great Empire State.

These observations are prompted by the fact that the census figures just made public show that the 1920 population of the three counties which comprise the entire State are listed at 223,003. In the 1910 census figures the population was 202,322, so that the percentage of gain for the last decade is 10.2 per cent.

The population of Washington, D. C., by the latest census is 437,571, but the District has a voice in the national conventions only by suffrage and is impotent in the Congress of the United States. It will have no voice in the selection of the man who will direct the nation's affairs for the next four years, no vote in the Electoral College, no control over its fiscal affairs and no choice in the appointment of those who shall exercise purely municipal functions.

The democracy in a system that concedes all of these civic rights to a constituency just in excess of 200,000 and denies it to a resident population nearly twice as large can be observed only through political eyeglasses. Perhaps it is because we are so engrossed in spreading the light of democracy over the entire world the fact is overlooked that the rays of civic liberty and justice have yet to shed their light within the shadow of the Capitol and the White House.

A Great Savior.
They used to rate saviors of humanity in terms of military power, as when Napoleon overthrew the Bourbon dynasties. Or they exalted idealists of the type of Confucius, Buddha, Plato and Jesus and measured their use to the race by the depth and range of their moral and religious influence. But within the memory of this generation a new type of savior of humanity has emerged, the champion of health against disease, of sanitation against plague, of length of life against premature death. Of these there has been no more conspicuous example than William Crawford Gorgas, the Alabama physician and U. S. army surgeon and medical authority from 1880 down to the time when he became the advising expert of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

He died en route to the vast and teeming continent of Africa, there to duplicate work done by him in the two Americas, but, in fact, executed for the education of the entire world, so far flung had become his fame and the consequences of his benign, race-preserving methods. Of him it could be truly said that he had the world for a lecture hall in which to tell of victories won in Cuba, Panama and South America.

At a time when moralists, religionists, statesmen and masters of industry and trade were mourning the loss of man-power caused by war and were debating the validity of venerable codes of ethics and religion and their saving power, he was laying the foundations of an immense increase of humanity's numbers by extinguishing diseases that have ravaged the world for centuries. His methods were scientific and inductive, peaceable, not bellicose. His aims were physical, but his results most profoundly shape for the better the physical and spiritual states of ultimate millions and billions of men.

The Lambeth Conference.
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Lacking, by deliberate provision, any legislative or executive authority, these conferences nevertheless are valuable as clearing houses of opinion and registers of a majority mood. They do not confine themselves to deliberations on the one issue of an ultimate seamless robe. Far from it, as this conference's program shows. To do so would be to waste an opportunity, since society faces so many problems needing solution in the spirit of Christian ethics.

Indeed, this conference meets with the mood of the times toward institutional religion more critical and hostile than ever before; and the conference's reply to this attack will interest the world at large much more than any slight advance it may be able to make toward federating the sects of Protestantism and bringing Protestantism and Catholicism (Roman and Greek) to see eye to eye. The latter process is far more likely to be forced by a common enemy, secularism rampant and in seats of political power, than it is by any tactics of negotiation.

Music's Magic.
Harvard University announces that hereafter provision will be made for musicles while examinations of students are under way. The theory is that men who get frayed and frazzled by the nervous strain, can retire for a brief season and get soothed and braced up. Captains of industry some time since found that music provided to workers, where conditions favored, had a stimulating effect on output, and also reduced discontent and friction.
Now, reports come from San Francisco that the general goodwill and happiness of the delegates has been much increased by the music of the great organ in the convention hall and by the co-operation of bandmasters with the speechmakers and wandering bands of hilarious delegates.
Here are the university, the factory and the political convention succumbing to the wizardry of the art that is both a tonic and a sedative. All of which tends to increase the number of persons in the America of tomorrow who will know the difference between Chopin and Clemencau and Mozart and Charley Murphy.

New York City
By O. O. McIntyre
New York, July 4.—A page from the diary of a modern Samuel Pepys: Late, late, greatly vexed in mind about this and that. Walked towards the river and had a morning draught at the public fountain and fell in with Gene Buck who is writing a play for Mr. Warfield and I promised to give him a dog, the finest gift one man may bestow upon a friend.
At the train station I met my wife, poor wretch, and to the Red Lion Inn for breakfast, a filling repast of coffee cake bravely sugared and hen's eggs cooked. Hither came the dancer, the dancer, a lusty young man. Home and began a frolic with my beast and he tore my sleeve badly.
A strange atmospheric change this day. At 4 p. m. a car in a benzine wagon we drove through the town and near the Savoy the heat became oppressive so that we got out and the driver pulled up and the car of thunder and a high wind and hail fell as big as bird's eggs. I feared the world's end and then seemed sorry afterward it was not so.
In the evening to a public place for dinner, stopping at Mr. Tilton's and he forced a gin cocktail upon us and all might merry and later to a roof place where many came to see the show. The dancer, a lusty young man, Leonore Ulrich, Fay Bainter and Constance Talmadge. Home very late and so to bed.
There is a magazine editor who has a slight impediment when he tries to pronounce certain words. He is not at all sensitive about it and tells me that he has a reaction. The other evening he went down to Guffanti's. It is an Italian restaurant famed for its spaghetti. The editor loves to have a meal now and then solely on spaghetti. When the waiter came he asked the editor what he would have. He tried to say spaghetti. But instead he said: "Sp-ap-pa-sp."

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A DAILY LINE O' CHEER
By John Kendrick Bange
I love a tree
Because it speaks to me
Of hope of things that yet may
Sop to be
Through wintry ways
Beneath an icy glaze
It stood and bore serenely arctic
days,
But now 'tis blossoming,
And seems to sing
With very joy, like birds upon the wing.
So I when days are burdensome,
And weary the chill of life I'm
stricken, dwell
Know well my blossom-time will
also come.
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OUR EXPORT TRADE MEASURED
IN AMOUNTS OF COMMODITIES
Number of Tons Exported Only 20 Per Cent Greater Than
Prewar—Value Has Increased Over 200 Per Cent.
In Actual Quantity Our Exports Have Increased But Little
Faster Than Before the War.
By DR. FRANK M. SURFACE.

Washington, June 22.—Many articles have been written on the enormous increase in our export trade since the beginning of the war. Almost without exception these articles are based on the money value of the products exported. This arises from the fact that the Department of Commerce reports its totals in money value only. For a large number of commodities no reports on actual quantity is ever made. Further, where quantity is reported, it occurs in such different units as tons, bushels, gallons, pounds and feet that it requires a very large amount of work and technical knowledge to convert them to a common unit of weight.

Under ordinary conditions where the fluctuations in prices are relatively slight, the money value gives a very good comparison of foreign trade activities. But under the present conditions where prices are from 80 to 300 per cent higher than they were five years ago, a comparison of values gives no indication whether we are exporting more or less goods than we were three or five years ago.

The following figures on the average value of our exports for the three pre-war years and for each of the last five fiscal years show that in value our exports last year were 220 per cent greater than the pre-war average.

Year	Total Value	Per Cent of Pre-war
1911-12 to 1913-14	\$2,209,503,404	100.0
1914-15	2,716,178,465	122.9
1915-16	4,272,177,579	193.3
1916-17	6,227,164,050	281.8
1917-18	5,838,652,557	264.3
1918-19	7,074,011,520	320.1

Are we really exporting a significantly larger quantity of goods than formerly or is this increase mainly due to the higher cost per unit?

To answer this question we have taken some 40 of the more important commodities, converted the quantities into short tons and then compared the total amounts with the money value in the different years. The commodities chosen include all the important foodstuffs, cotton, wool, coal, iron, steel, cement, metals, lumber, fertilizer, etc. As the results show, these commodities represent about one-half the money value of our total exports.

The following figures show the total tonnage and the total value of these commodities exported each year, as well as the relative figures for each year, taking the pre-war average as 100.

Comparison of Total Tonnage and Value of Exports
From the United States of 40 Important Commodities.

Year	Total Tonnage	Per Cent of Pre-war	Total Value	Per Cent of Pre-war
1911-12 to 1913-14	38,764,783	100.0	\$1,237,130,597	100.0
1914-15	41,263,987	106.4	1,453,782,548	117.5
1915-16	46,750,774	120.6	1,618,262,661	130.8
1916-17	48,592,566	125.3	2,355,056,991	190.4
1917-18	45,848,356	118.3	2,802,637,238	226.5
1918-19	46,505,837	120.1	3,746,426,807	302.8

It will be noted that the total value of these commodities increases rather regularly from \$1,237,000,000 in the pre-war years to \$3,746,000,000 in the last fiscal year. This is an increase in value of 302.8 per cent. The tonnage figures, however, show 38,765,000 tons in the pre-war years and only 46,506,000 tons in 1918-19 an increase of only 20.1 per cent. It will further be noted that in 1918-19 we exported some 2,000,000 tons less than in 1916-17, yet the value of the smaller quantity was nearly \$1,400,000,000 greater.

The real index of the prosperity of the country lies in the amount of production. Insofar as the increase in exports is taken as an index of increased production, there is grave danger that we may fool ourselves because of the increased money value. The present study indicates that our exports have increased only 20 per cent during the last five years and that is quite a different matter from the increase of 220 per cent in value.

Prior to the war, there was little shifting of the general price level from year to year, consequently, comparison of money values gave a good indication of increase or decrease in actual quantities. Going back to these pre-war years, the total value of our domestic exports in 1908 was \$1,834,786,000 and five years later, in 1912, it was \$2,170,320,000, an increase of \$335,534,000 or over 18 per cent. Measured in terms of important commodities, the increase in our exports during the last five years has been but little greater than in the five preceding years.

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The Weather
Forecast.
District of Columbia and Maryland, Fair today and probably tomorrow; little change in temperature; gentle northwest to north winds.
Virginia: Generally fair today and tomorrow; moderate northwest winds on the coast.
Local Temperatures.
Midnight..... 68 12 noon..... 76
2 a. m..... 66 2 p. m..... 76
4 a. m..... 66 4 p. m..... 72
6 a. m..... 66 6 p. m..... 72
8 a. m..... 73 8 p. m..... 72
10 a. m..... 76 10 p. m..... 65
Relative humidity—8 a. m.: 71; 2 p. m.: 41; 8 p. m.: 49.
Rainfall (8 p. m. to 8 p. m.): 0.00.
Hours of sunshine, 10.8.
Per cent of possible sunshine, 73.
Departures from Normal.
Accumulated deficiency of temperature since January 1, 1920, 2.57.
Excess of temperature since July 1, 1920, 1.
Excess or deficiency of precipitation since January 1, 1920, 0.02.
Excess of precipitation since July 1, 1920, 2.33.
Temperature same date last year—Highest, 100; lowest, 72.
Other Temperatures.
Highest last night..... 80
Lowest last night..... 62
Ashville, N. C..... 82 8 p. m..... 76
Atlanta, Ga..... 82 78 0.01
Atlantic City, N. J..... 80 78 0.01
Baltimore, Md..... 82 78 0.01
Bismarck, N. Dak..... 74 62 0.14
Boston, Mass..... 78 68 0.01
Buffalo, N. Y..... 82 68 0.01
Chicago, Ill..... 82 66 0.01
Cincinnati, Ohio..... 80 62 0.01
Cleveland, Ohio..... 82 60 0.01
Columbus, Ohio..... 82 60 0.01
Dayton, Ohio..... 80 62 0.01
Des Moines, Iowa..... 80 62 0.01
Detroit, Mich..... 74 68 0.01
El Paso, Tex..... 82 60 0.01
Galveston, Tex..... 82 60 0.01
Harrisburg, Pa..... 82 60 0.01
Indianapolis, Ind..... 82 60 0.01
Jacksonville, Fla..... 82 60 0.01
Kansas City, Mo..... 82 60 0.01
Little Rock, Ark..... 82 60 0.01
Los Angeles, Cal..... 82 60 0.01
Louisville, Ky..... 82 60 0.01
Marquette, Mich..... 82 60 0.01
Memphis, Tenn..... 82 60 0.01
Miami, Fla..... 82 60 0.01
New Orleans, La..... 82 60 0.01
New York, N. Y..... 82 60 0.01
North Platte, Neb..... 82 60 0.01
Omaha, Neb..... 82 60 0.01
Philadelphia, Pa..... 82 60 0.01
Phoenix, Ariz..... 104 70 102
Pittsburgh, Pa..... 82 60 0.01
Portland, Ore..... 82 60 0.01
Portland, Me..... 82 60 0.01
Reno, Nev..... 82 60 0.01
St. Louis, Mo..... 82 60 0.01
St. Paul, Minn..... 82 60 0.01
San Antonio, Tex..... 82 60 0.01
Seattle, Wash..... 82 60 0.01
Springfield, Ill..... 82 60 0.01
Tampa, Fla..... 82 60 0.01
Toledo, Ohio..... 82 60 0.01
Victoria, B. C..... 82 60 0.01

Events of Today
Automobile tournament, St. Solem, Md.
Independence Day celebration at Takoma Park.
Parade of children at Petworth, D. C.
Celebration of Congress Heights Citizens' Association at Wilson Park, 230 p. m.
Celebration of Piney Branch citizens, Thirteenth and Deland place, 9 p. m.
Meeting of the Old Folks' Association, address by Col. Fred C. Bryan, Union Engine House, 11 a. m.
Swimming and swimming lessons at Dunbar Civic Center, 730.
Athletic Program, Walter Reed Hospital.
Wanderlusters hike to start at Thirty-sixth and M streets, 10 a. m.
Picnic to Great Falls, Red Triangle Club, Thirty-sixth and M streets at 8.45 a. m.
Cornerstone laying, Normal Training School, Potomac, Md.
Presentation of sword to Gen. Pershing at British Embassy, 1 p. m.
Amusements.
Garrick—Garrick Players in "Good Night, Nurse."
Poli—Edith Talfallero in "Keep to the Right."
Vaudeville and film.
B. F. Keith—Vaudeville.
Loew's Palace—Olive Thomas in "The Flapper."
Moore's Rialto—Mildred Harris Chaplin in "Folly of the Storm Country."
Crandall's Metropolitan—Alice Joyce in "Dollars and the Woman."
Moore's Garden—All-star cast in "The Fighting Chance."
Loew's Columbia—Elaire Hammerstein in "Whispers."
Crandall's Gail Kane in "Somebody Must Pay."
Crandall's Knickerbocker—Alice Joyce in "Dollars and the Woman."
Glen Echo—Resort attractions.
Great Falls Park—Resort facilities.
Steamer Maclaster—Daily excursions to Mount Vernon.
Marshall Hall—Resort amusements.
Chesapeake Beach—Resort attractions.
Hotels.
ANSONIA MURRAY HILL
ASTOR NAVARRE
BELMONT PENNSYLVANIA
BILTMORE PLAZA
BREITENBACH PRINCE GEORGE
BREITENBACH RITE-CARLTON
COMMODORE SAVOY
IMPERIAL ST. ANDREW
KNICKERBOCKER ST. REGIS
MANHATTAN VANDERBILT
MALPIN WOLCOTT
MARTINIQUE WALDORF
NEW STARS
120 BROADWAY. 220 BROADWAY.
500 FIFTH AVENUE.
METROPOLITAN BLDG.
THIRTY-SECOND ST. & FOURTH AVE.
PENNSYLVANIA R. STATION.
N. E. COR. CORTLAND & CHURCH STS.
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